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| Yahoo! Inc. c/o DARBY & DARBY P.C. P.O. BOX 770 Church Street Station NEW YORK, NY 10008-0770 | | | NGUYEN, DUSTIN | |
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/817,126

Applicant(s)

LIBBEY ET AL.

Examiner

DUSTIN NGUYEN

Art Unit

2454

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 21 October 2009.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-30 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-30 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SF/ICE)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 1-30 are presented for examination.

Response to Arguments

2. Applicant's arguments filed 10/21/2009 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.
3. As per remarks, Applicants argued that (1) Rhodes reference fails to teach or suggest "if the provided visual challenge is unresolved, disabling the client's outbound message usage until the visual challenge is resolved" as recited in claim 1.
4. As to point (1), Applicants misinterpret Examiner's previous rejection. In rejecting this limitation, Examiner points to a Sender Verification Protocol (SVP) 104 on server 102 (not server 112 as argued by Applicants) to perform a function of interrupt or postpone delivery of e-mail messages until the message sender passes a user-configurable challenge [104, Figure 1; and paragraph 0026]. As shown in Figures 7 and 8 of Rhodes, the system includes sender, recipient, implementation of the challenge protocol on sender side and may or may not implement the challenge protocol on the recipient side. So the email message from the sender is being parsed and verified by the VSP before forward message to the mailbox of the recipient, if the

response to the challenge fails, messages from an unrecognized sender will be *interrupted, postponed and put into quarantine until the message-designated sender complies with the challenge response protocol* [i.e. if the provided visual challenge is unresolved, disabling the client's outbound message usage until the visual challenge is resolved as claimed] [paragraphs 0034 and 0038]. As such, Rhodes clearly teaches the claimed limitation as written, and therefore, the claims remain rejected over the cited prior art.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. Claims 1-3, 5, 7, 9-14, 16, 18-23, 25, and 27-30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Logan et al. [US Patent No 7,380,126], in view of Rhodes [US Patent Application No 2003/0220978], and further in view of Hallam-Baker [US Patent Application No 2004/0205135].

7. As per claim 1, Logan discloses the invention as claimed including a method for managing outbound message usage [i.e. controlling the transmission of email messages] [Figure 1; and Abstract], comprising:

determining a count of each recipient for each outbound message associated with a client [i.e. count recipients] [115, Figure 1; col 3, lines 44-50; and col 4, lines 12-21]; if the count of each recipient is at least equal to a limit over at least one period of time [i.e. exceeds a threshold] [117, Figure 1; col 3, lines 49-51; and col 4, lines 12-21], providing a visual challenge to the client [i.e. notify sender with warning message] [118, Figure 1; and col 3, lines 51-57], wherein the client's outbound message usage includes a message composed by the client before the providing of the visual challenge to the client [i.e. compose email message] [111, Figure 1; col 3, lines 10-21; and col 4, lines 34-37].

Logan does not specifically disclose

if the provided visual challenge is unresolved, disabling the client's outbound message usage until the visual challenge is resolved.

Rhodes discloses

if the provided visual challenge is unresolved, disabling the client's outbound message usage until the visual challenge is resolved [i.e. interrupt or postpone delivery of email message until the message sender passes a user-configurable challenge] [Abstract; paragraphs 0014 and 0026].

Logan and Rhodes do not specifically disclose wherein disabling the client's outbound message usage occurs prior to sending the compose message for the client over a network from a messaging system employed to originate each outbound message associated with the client,

and wherein disabling the client's outbound message usage further includes disabling an ability of the client to initially send the composed message to the messaging system for sending to each recipient.

Hallam-Baker discloses wherein disabling the client's outbound message usage occurs prior to sending the compose message for the client over a network from a messaging system employed to originate each outbound message associated with the client [i.e. the message control agent can apply limits on the rate at which a sender can create e-mails, which would prevent or block the sender from sending significant volumes of spam, and velocity control records can be applied with thresholds set to allow a sender to issue messages] [paragraphs 0010, 0020, 0038, 0045 and 0046], and wherein disabling the client's outbound message usage further includes disabling an ability of the client to initially send the composed message to the messaging system for sending to each recipient [i.e. e-mail is managed without the use of an external referee, for example, a monitor agent in a trusted component of a computer that sends messages such as e-mail] [202, Figure 2; and paragraphs 0034 and 0048].

It would have been obvious to a person skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching Hallam-Baker with Logan and Rhodes in order to reduce network traffic and communication overhead.

8. As per claim 2, Logan discloses if at least one outbound message associated with the client is indicative of spam for at least one recipient, providing the visual challenge to the client [i.e. spam email] [col 1, lines 47-col 2, lines 17; and col 4, lines 12-21].

9. As per claim 3, Rhodes discloses wherein the visual challenge further comprises an auditory challenge, and wherein until at least one of the visual challenge and the auditory challenge is resolved, disabling the client's outbound message usage [paragraphs 0026, 0043, and 0044].

10. As per claim 5, Rhodes discloses wherein the visual challenge further comprises an auditory challenge, and wherein the auditory challenge includes at least one sound clip that is filtered to distort the playing of the sound clip for the auditory challenge [paragraphs 0026, 0044; and claim 14].

11. As per claim 7, Rhodes discloses if the provided visual challenge is unresolved over a predetermined period of time, disabling the client's outbound message usage [i.e. wait for satisfactory response] [paragraphs 0034, 0037 and 0061].

12. As per claim 9, Logan discloses wherein a type of the message includes at least one type of email, blog, message board, Short Message Service (SMS), Multi-Media Message Service (MMS), and instant messaging (IM) [Abstract; and col 1, lines 56-65].

13. As per claim 10, Rhodes discloses if the client's outbound message usage is disabled, providing instructions for an out of band communication by the client for re-enabling the client's outbound message usage [i.e. generate challenge until receive satisfactory response] [paragraphs 0034 and 0037].

14. As per claim 11, Logan discloses employing a recipient count statement to determine the count for each recipient for each outbound message associated with the client, wherein the recipient count statement determines at least one of a current hour recipient count, a current daily recipient count, and a total recipient count [i.e. an indication of the number of other recipients] [col 1, lines 59-61; and col 3, lines 64-67].

15. As per claims 12-14, 16, and 18-20, they are rejected for similar reasons as stated above in claims 1-3, 7, 9-11.

16. As per claims 21-23, 25, 27-29, they are rejected for similar reasons as stated above in claims 1-3, 7, 9-11.

17. As per claim 30, it is rejected for similar reasons as stated above in claim 1.

18. Claims 6, 8, 15, 17, 24 and 26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Logan et al. [US Patent No 7,380,126], in view of Rhodes [US Patent Application No 2003/0220978], Hallam-Baker [US Patent Application No 2004/0205135], and further in view of Wilson [US Patent Application No 2004/0015554].

19. As per claim 6, Logan, Rhodes and Hallam-Baker do not specifically disclose determining another count for each attempt to resolve the visual challenge; and if the other count for each attempt is at least equal to another limit, disabling the client's outbound message usage. Wilson discloses determining another count for each attempt to resolve the visual challenge; and if the other count for each attempt is at least equal to another limit, disabling the client's outbound message usage [i.e. allow another try if response is not correct] [Figure 2; and paragraphs 0063 and 0065]. It would have been obvious to a person skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of Logan, Rhodes, Hallam-Baker and Wilson because the teaching of challenge-response in Wilson would provide a mechanism for eliminating or at least greatly reducing the successful transmission of unwanted e-mail while still making it easy and convenient to receive wanted e-mail [Wilson, paragraphs 0002 and 0022].

20. As per claim 8, Wilson discloses if the visual challenge is resolved, resetting the count for each recipient of each outbound message associated with the client [paragraphs 0063 and 0072].

21. As per claims 15 and 17, they are rejected for similar reasons as stated above in claims 6 and 8.

22. As per claims 24 and 26, they are rejected for similar reasons as stated above in claims 6 and 8.

23. Claim 4 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Logan et al. [US Patent No 7,380,126], in view of Rhodes [US Patent Application No 2003/0220978], Hallam-Baker [US Patent Application No 2004/0205135], and further in view of Burrows et al. [US Patent No 7,149,801].

24. As per claim 4, Logan, Rhodes, Hallam-Baker do not specifically disclose wherein the visual challenge includes at least one Captcha test. Burrows discloses wherein the visual challenge includes at least one Captcha test [col 3, lines 19-25; and col 25, lines 36-46]. It would have been obvious to a person skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teaching of Logan, Rhodes, Hallam-Baker and Burrows because the teaching of Burrows would enable to create puzzles that can be solved only by humans, for the purpose of telling humans and computers apart over a network [Burrows, col 3, lines 19-21].

25. THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the

shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Dustin Nguyen whose telephone number is (571) 272-3971. The examiner can normally be reached on flex.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Nathan Flynn can be reached at (571) 272-1915. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

/Dustin Nguyen/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2454

